

## DEMOCRATIC SENATORS BREAK TARIFF LINES

Finance Committee Members  
Decide to Change Rates in  
the Cotton Schedule.

## MANUFACTURERS PROTEST

House Jams Through Agricult-  
ural Programme, Refusing  
to Modify Sugar Duties  
by Decisive Majority.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, May 1.—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee have practically decided that the cotton schedule of the tariff bill must be amended in several important particulars. A flood of protests has poured in on legislators during the last few days from manufacturers both North and South, who contend that the bill as it now stands is inequitable in that it cuts the protection afforded them by the present bill, and imposes on them an unjust burden by retaining a high rate of duty on some of the materials which enter into their products.

The Finance Committee probably will modify the items covering yarns, gingham and, indirectly, hosiery, to make the reduction bear more equitably on these branches.

Republicans are disposed to look on these modifications as the opening wedge in the revision of the House bill by the Senate. Democrats, however, assert that the changes do not materially affect the rates fixed by the House bill, and that the fundamental rates will not be tampered with. It is not probable that either the President Wilson or the members of the Ways and Means Committee will resolutely stand out against any modification of the bill by the Senate.

### Change in Cotton Yarns.

Manufacturers contend that there should be a graduated rate on cotton yarns proportionate to the amount of labor expended on them. The House bill cuts the rate on yarns about 50 per cent, but does not differentiate between plain and mercerized or dyed yarns. The amount of labor expended on mercerized and dyed yarns is much greater than on the coarser plain yarns. Members of the Finance Committee are disposed to raise the rates on the higher grades so that the competitive basis, in which labor is so important an element, may be maintained.

For largely the same reason the House rates on gingham will probably be raised. The rates on cloths vary from 10 to 22½ per cent, according to the labor cost. The rate on gingham is about 15 per cent. The manufacturers contend that the labor expended on gingham is equal to that required in the manufacture of cloths given the highest rate. The bill will be changed in accordance with this view.

Similarly, the dyes used in the manufacture of hosiery will be reduced, the manufacturers having pointed out that while the rate on the finished product has been cut down there has been little change in the rate on dyes that enter largely into the cost of manufacture.

There are several items of this kind, which will be modified, but there is no inclination to tamper with the general tariff principles laid down in the bill. It was reported today the Capitol today that a proposal to postpone the date when the sugar schedule shall go into effect until January is under consideration.

### Bill Pushed in the House.

With diminishing opposition from Republicans and Progressives, who have rallied the faculty of trying to amend the Underwood bill, the House made material progress today in tariff revision, despite wearisome debate on extraneous subjects, and there is a fair chance of completing the bill by Saturday night.

Democrats put through in rapid succession the remaining paragraphs of the steel schedule, the lumber schedule and the sugar schedule. Debate at the night session centered on Schedule G—agricultural products. No changes in the schedule had been made at the hour of the adjournment.

"Oh, this is a beautiful bill!" exclaimed Sen. E. Payne to-night, calling attention to the incongruity of free flour and dutiable wheat. Even the Democrats laughed.

An anomalous situation was presented when the sugar schedule was considered. Mr. Broussard, a Louisiana Democrat, was forced to obtain time from the Republican side to discuss the bill. He could be allotted only five minutes to debate the chief industry of his state, and when he asked for additional time from Mr. Underwood, the majority leader told his fellow Democrat he must obtain recognition for time from the minority side.

When Mr. Sloan, of Nebraska, introduced an amendment to increase the rate on cattle from 10 to 15 per cent, after a 25 per cent amendment by Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, had been rejected, Mr. Kinkead, a New Jersey Democrat, declared he believed the Ways and Means Committee had kept the platform pledge when it had reduced livestock rates to 10 per cent, but he felt that the committee should have placed livestock on the free list along with meats.

"I believe and hope," said Mr. Kinkead, "that when it comes back to us from the Senate the duty will be cut off, and that every Democrat on this floor will support it."

The test vote on sugar came on an amendment offered by Mr. Mann to strike out the provision placing sugar on the free list in three years. It was lost—88 to 188. Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, defended the rates for the majority, de-

## WANTS NEW BLOOD IN CONGRESS

Representative Gardner Asks To Be Elected  
and To Be Made Chairman to Re-  
organize Republican Body.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, May 1.—In a peppy statement issued to-night Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, announces that the Republican Congress Committee ought to be reorganized, and that he is in the race for the chairmanship of the committee. Mr. Gardner says there is no use in "making any bones about it"—if he is elected he proposes to liberalize the committee.

Republican members of the House were of diverse opinions regarding the harmonizing effect of the Massachusetts member's platform. Mr. Gardner said: "I believe that the Republican Congressional Committee ought to be reorganized. I believe that it ought to be reorganized immediately, and that it ought to get to work without any delay whatsoever."

"I intend to be a candidate for membership in the new committee. If the Massachusetts delegation elects me to represent the state, which many people think unlikely, I shall be a candidate for the national chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Committee."

"I can scarcely claim that I have been urged to make this race. The fact is that

scribing America's sugar industry as of the "hot house" variety—unable to stand on its own feet and exacting excessive taxes from the people to support it.

Mr. Underwood, as one that could not survive, and asserted that the rates in the bill would not affect the best sugar industry.

"Best sugar in this country can be produced on an equality with European rivals with no possibility of competition within a reasonable zone," he said. "What the Western best sugar people seek is to tax the American people in order to bring their best sugar to the Atlantic seaboard and drive out all competition. It is simply a question of freight rates."

Three hours were spent in the conference, each of the Senators explaining his views at length. Afterward the President issued this statement:

"It was not a conference to arrive at any conclusion, but merely for the purpose of effecting a frank interchange of views as to the possible effects of several schedules of the tariff upon the industries of the states represented by the Senators present."

**PRESS CENSOR OPPOSED**

Newspapers a Power for Good, Says Report to Congress.

Washington, May 1.—The publicity given by the press generally tends to lessen evil conditions and thus renders a useful service to the public," say the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in a report to Congress to-day on the Works bill to provide a censorship of the news.

"That dread of publicity has a deterrent influence upon those disposed or tempted to the committing of crime may reasonably be inferred from the fact that most offenders against the law earnestly seek to avoid exposure of the circumstances of their misbehavior in newspaper reports of their trials," the report declares.

For these reasons the Commissioners believe the enactment of the proposed legislation is inadvisable.

**ARMSTRONG WILL VOID**

Disinherited Son to Get Half of \$200,000 Estate.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Rochester, May 1.—The Armstrong will contest, involving valuable real estate in New York City and Albany Park, N. Y., and which has been the subject of litigation for many years, has been decided by a decree just handed down by Surrogate Carter. In Livingston County.

The will, or alleged will—for such it was termed by Charles D. Newton, counsel for Frederick W. Armstrong, of Los Angeles, who is given one-half of the \$200,000 estate—was offered for probate by Hornepe P. Hartman, of Danville, N. Y., a daughter of the testatrix, and was immediately contested by her brother, who pointed to the will, which made Mrs. Hartman administratrix and sole legatee, was cut off with his mother's "love and affection."

Surrogate Carter, in awarding one-half of the estate to Mr. Armstrong, decrees that the expenses incurred by Mrs. Hartman in attempting to have the will probated and in contesting the claim made by her brother shall not come out of the estate. He also absolves her of any intent at wrongdoing in her attempt to have the will probated.

**JOB HUNTERS TAKE HOPE**

Democratic Senators Are Encouraged by Nominations.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, May 1.—Senatorial job hunters took solace in the hope that a long list of nominations sent to the Senate to-day was an indication that the gates stemming the flood of patronage were being lifted, and that the stream would flow in the future without hindrance. It was reported among Senators that the difficulty over the New York Collectors' bill had been smoothed out, and that the President would send on Monday a nomination which would have the approval of Secretary McAdoo and would not meet with opposition from Senator O'Gorman.

Democratic hopes, however, were raised on a precarious basis, as the list of appointments to the Senate included, for the most part, unimportant postmasters.

Among the important nominations were those of E. K. Campbell of Birmingham, campaign manager for Representative Underwood, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, and Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Corporations.

A snag was struck to-day in the nomination of W. H. Berry to be Collector at Philadelphia, to succeed C. W. Hill. The Republicans insisted on knowing whether Hill's term had expired, but before a resolution calling for this information could be passed the Senate adjourned for lack of a quorum.

**HELD FOR INFORMER'S DEATH**

Coroner Detains Four Men for Killing "Jerry the Lunchman."

The four men charged with the murder of Jerry Malda, known as "Jerry the Lunchman," were held by Coroner Feinberg yesterday for the inquest after a preliminary hearing. The inquest was set for May 4.

The victim, who was twenty-five years old and lived at No. 149 Mulberry street, was shot and killed Tuesday morning in front of No. 32 West 1st street. Malda was known as a police informer, and that is the reason given for the killing.

**WRANGLE DISTURBS ADVOCATES OF PEACE**

Delegates Tell Speakers Urging Disarmament Their Theory Is Impracticable.

St. Louis, May 1.—The American Peace Congress symposium on disarmament took an unexpected turn to-night, when two delegates raised an issue with speakers on the platform and declared their theory of disarmament impracticable.

Andrew B. Humphrey, general secretary of the American Peace and Arbitration League, and Henry A. Dadman, secretary of the Army and Navy League, were the delegates who opposed what appeared to be the general sense of the meeting.

Mr. Humphrey said he represented a society standing for an armament consistent with existing conditions and sufficient to preserve peace. The soldier did not cause war, but was called to settle it, he said.

Mr. Dadman declared disarmament did not prevent the war of 1812, nor in 1891, when the navy was practically dismantled. If the United States had had an adequate navy in 1861, he said, the war might have been prevented, or, at least, it could have been closed much earlier than it was.

"There is no telling how soon the United States will have to go to war in the interests of humanity," Mr. Dadman continued. "It was my good fortune to attend the last conference at The Hague. It was the weight of our navy that gave weight to our words at that conference. A display of force makes it unnecessary to use force."

"If we enter the 1915 Hague conference with a fifth rate navy and a weak naval policy the American delegation's influence will be exactly fifth rate."

Philip Van Ness Meyers, William D. B. Ainslie, Jenkin Lloyd Jones and Professor Ernst Richard advocated disarmament.

**Beals Calls War Scares 'Bogies,' and Fairbanks Urges Equal Terms for All on the Panama Canal.**

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**WOMEN URGE DEATH OF NEGRO ASSAILANT**

Petitioning Washington Court of Appeals to Carry Out Jury's Recommendation May Be Contempt of Court.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, May 1.—A petition, urging in effect the speeding of justice by the hanging of Nathaniel Green, a negro, who was convicted of assaulting Mrs. Adelaide Grant, a white woman, on Christmas night, and insisting that technicalities be disregarded, was sent to the Court of Appeals by Washington women to-day.

The remarkable appeal to the court may result in the citation of the women for contempt because of the fact that the case is now under consideration. Attorneys regard the petition as an effort to influence the court, but the three members of the court are silent on the subject.

Under the code of the District of Columbia the crime of which the negro was convicted is punishable by death, providing the jury makes such a recommendation. Green pleaded guilty, however, to avoid the possibility of the death penalty being recommended by a jury, but the court refused to accept the plea

and forced him to trial, with the result that the jury recommended capital punishment. Providing the jury makes no recommendation the maximum penalty is thirty years' imprisonment, and counsel for the negro contend that the court should have accepted the plea of guilty and imposed a prison sentence. On that ground the appeal has been taken.

The petition urges an amendment to the code and recites in conclusion: "Pending an amendment to the law which we are aware must be made by act of Congress, we women of Washington are naturally dependent for protection upon the interpretation of the law by your honorable court, and, while in no way attempting to influence your decision, we most ardently desire to protect against an extended hearing upon technical grounds alone. We, therefore, beg your honorable court to adjudicate the case in the interest of the sacredness of American womanhood and the sanctity of the home."

when the treaty was negotiated or when it received the deliberate assent of the Senate, or shall we stand by what we said and what we intended to say?"

**Blames Army and Navy.**

Charles E. Beals, of Chicago, director of the Central West Department of the American Peace Society, said that were it not for the army and navy men, who covet promotion, and the war supplies corporations, the nation soon would cease to hear of wars. "War scares," he added, "trout out when a military and navy appropriation bill is to be jammed through, are bogies paraded forth to terrify the immature."

The chief address of the morning session was by Andrew Carnegie, who declared his confidence that the United States never need fear foreign invasion. President Wilson and his administration he predicted would gain immortal glory by dealing successfully with the question of world peace.

While Mr. Carnegie was speaking, some one in the audience interrupted with: "How about Japan?"

"Well," replied Mr. Carnegie, "Japan has nineteen battleships and we have thirty-three and more coming."

The questioner admitted this, but declared: "Right now we are in mortal terror."

Then Mr. Carnegie appealed to the audience. "Let every one who is not afraid of Japan stand up," he said. Practically the entire audience stood up.

Mr. Carnegie then turned to his questioner, saying: "Nobody is in mortal terror but you."

Mr. Carnegie was to have presided at an afternoon meeting at which disarmament was to be discussed, but he was so exhausted from his morning speech and the heat that he was unable to attend. When he went to the home of Robert S.

Brookings, his host, for luncheon, he was so fatigued that he had to lie down.

Representative Richard Bartholdi, president of the congress, referred in his annual address to the war in the Balkans, saying:

"Ten or fifteen years ago the lighting of a match in the Balkans would have caused an European conflagration. But to-day the great powers, averse to disturbance, are enforcing peace conditions by using the rod against the unruly children who are driving the Turk out of Europe. What conclusions can we draw from this spectacle than that the desire for peace has become stronger than armies or navies or the temptation to use them?"

Addresses were also delivered by Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society; Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of Western Reserve University; Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, Bolivian Minister to the United States; and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League.

**DR. BRIGGS UNIMPROVED.**

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, who has been ill for several days with pneumonia, was reported no better yesterday. Dr. Briggs is at his home, No. 66 West 123d street, in the care of Drs. Moorehead, Buck, Delaford and Brown.

**HIS MINES RICH IN NAMES.**

Samuel S. Watson, a Wall street lawyer, who invested \$15,000 in a mining property bearing the name "Golden Dream" and another "Gold Coin," is suing Jacob B. Ross, a mining promoter of San Juan County, Col., to get back the money which was paid for an option on the two mining properties.

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**More Than a Score of Japanese Are Now American Citizens**

A distinguished example is Masuji Miyakawa, lawyer, author and editor, who gives here his views on the controversy caused by California's proposed anti-Japanese act.

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In this fourth instalment of this exceedingly interesting series of recollections Mr. Roosevelt narrates some of his thrilling experiences as a hunter of big game.

**Coney Island—1913 Model Is Being Cranked Up for Joy Riders**

There are to be many new laugh provoking features in this national playground during the coming summer. Many of them are described in this entertaining article.

**The Kaiser's New "Wolf of the Sea" Is an Amazing Fighting Craft**

It is believed that in the novel Destroyer just evolved the steam engine is entirely eliminated and its hitting power greatly increased.

**Countess Marie Larisch Gives Her Version of the Tragedy of Meyerling**

In her own story of the incidents leading to the tragic death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria the narrator stabs at august persons

**Whole Year Is Now Bluefish Season for Fulton Market**

This article has the tang of the sea in its vivid description of the men and "smacks" that go after this the gamest of all deep water fish.

**In the Magazine Section**

**Wits Versus the Law**

By Edward Huntington Williams, M. D. Another illuminating article about the methods of controlling the criminal insane, by one who lived among them for years.

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